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ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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ADDRESS BY

THE LORD ASHBURTON, PRESIDENT.

Among the obituary notices of this address, a noble and just tribute is paid to the late Prince Consort, a vice patron of the Society. "His vigilant eye, says the speaker, was not confined to the science of Geography alone; it extended to every science, every pursuit which could in any way contribute to the welfare of our fellow men. Our grief for the irreparable loss we have ourselves sustained has been still further intensified by our sympathy with that great lady, our Queen and governor, in whom we glory, on whom we have concentrated all that we have of respect, admiration, and love."

Very respectful and mournful mention is made of Thomas William Atkinson, the Siberian traveler; of Captain Walter Colquhoun Grant, vice consul for some years at Trebizonde, and afterwards Consul at Damascus; of James Ormiston M'William, M. D., T. R. S., Chief Medical Director in the Niger Expedition of 1841, and of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wolf, whose name is so intimately connected with Eastern travels, especially for the purpose of proclaiming the Gospel to the Jews, Mohamedans, and Pagans. He traveled in Mesopotamia, Persia, Teffles, and the Crimea, incessantly preaching at every town and village he came to. From 1831 to 1834, Dr. Wolf proceeded to search for the Ten Tribes. A full account of all these wanderings, and of his second journey to Bokhara, in order, if possible, to effect the liberation of Colonel

Stoddard and Captain Connelly, as also of his visit to the United States, will be found in his works."

From this address we select the following passages in regard to Africa of the *Admiralty surveys*:

"AFRICA.—On the west coast of Africa the river Volta has been explored as far as the first rapids, at about fifty miles from its mouth, the Ogun for forty miles from Lagos to within four miles of Abeokuta, and the St. Nicholas and Brass branches for twenty-five miles from the sea; and the sketch-map of each has been published at the Admiralty. In the Cape Colony, Mr. Francis Skead, R. N., is engaged on the coast near Hout Bay. In the early part of the year he accompanied Mr. May, R. N., in Dr. Livingstone's new steamer to the Zambesi, and made an improved sketch of the five mouths of that river, and more correctly determined their position, while Mr. May proceeded with Dr. Livingstone and Bishop Mackenzie to the river Rovuma, and explored it for thirty miles from its mouth, which was as far as the falling water would allow them to ascend; the sketch of this river, on the scale of one inch to a mile, has been published. In the Red Sea a plan of Dissee Island and harbor, and Commander Mansell's resurvey of the Strait of Jubal, with the Ashraffi reef and islet, have been engraved; and it is gratifying to be enabled to add that the intelligent Viceroy of Egypt, His Highness Said Pasha, has caused three lights to be established to facilitate the navigation of that narrow sea; one on Zafarana point, already lighted; one on the Ashraffi reef, at the southern entrance of the Gulf of Suez, which will be lighted shortly; and a third on the Dædalus reef, which is to be lighted towards the close of the year."

The following statement shows how African travelers have been occupied during the year preceding this meeting:

"It is long since tidings have reached us from either of our two medallists, Livingstone and Speke, in whose explorations our Society takes especial interest, both from the brilliancy of their former achievements and the importance of their present undertakings. Just before the anniversary of 1861, we heard of Livingstone's departure from the Zambesi, in his small steamer, to examine the Rovuma river, and ascertain whether any basis existed for the often-expressed belief that the river would afford a convenient and a neutral highway to the vast regions of the Niassa, independent of the complications of Portuguese territorial claims. The result of his examination reached us shortly afterwards; it was far from satisfactory. His steamer of light draught was unable to ascend the Rovuma for more than a few miles, before it became necessary to return hastily, else she would have been left grounded by the falling waters until the ensuing rainy season. Livingstone then revisited the Zambesi, and established the members of the

University Mission, in the healthiest quarters he could find, near the banks of the Shire.

" We have heard nothing whatever of Speke since our last anniversary, except a fragment of news, which is exceedingly satisfactory, though it left him at a stage and a date little removed from where he last wrote to us. It will be remembered that he had then described himself in trouble. The desert of Ugogo was peculiarly parched in 1861 ; he and the natives had difficulty in obtaining food, and a large number of his porters had deserted and left him. We have since learnt, through a native merchant who had interchanged a few passing words with him, that Speke was accompanied by a fresh body of porters, that he had extricated himself from the desert of Ugogo, and was traveling rapidly, and in excellent force on the way to Unianyembe.

" Provisions will not fail him if he emerges this summer at Gondakora on the White Nile, for by aid of the funds liberally subscribed by many fellows of this Society, and by Mr. Consul Petherick's furtherance, boats laden with grain were dispatched by that gentleman, under a proper escort, from Khartum up the White Nile, early in this year.

" The present condition of the White Nile is such as to grieve deeply those who believe commerce to be the most effectual agent in civilizing Africa. Fifteen years ago the natives along its shores were mostly inoffensive and hospitable to travelers ; but the stream of trade that has yearly passed along it, uncontrolled by any moral supervision, and mostly in the hands of reckless adventurers and lawless crews, has driven the numerous tribes along its banks into so general and deep an hostility against strangers, that the White Nile cannot now be ascended except by an armed force of considerable magnitude.

" The hopes we entertained last year of an increased knowledge of the Upper White Nile, through the independent labors of M. Lejean and Dr. Peney, have failed us, owing to the illness and return of the former gentleman, and the premature death of the latter. Dr. Peney did some good service to geography before he died ; he traveled westward from Gondakora for sixty miles, and there apparently struck the penultimate stage of Petherick's former expedition. If this be the case—and the identity of the names of the places and tribes, and the geographical features leave hardly room for doubt—an enormous rectification becomes necessary in the estimated extent and direction of Petherick's itinerary. Peney also traveled above Gondakora, through the cataracts, to nearly the furthest point of which we have even a rumor, and he places his goal at about one degree south of Gondakora, and on absolutely the same meridian.

" The determination of the altitude and snowy summit of Kilimanjaro, by the Baron von der Decken and his geological associate, Mr. Thornton, has gladdened African geographers, who felt it was little creditable to their science that so interesting a subject should remain year after year open to question. It is a pleasure

to find that the wanderings of missionaries, solely in the pursuit of their calling, should have led them here, as it has often done elsewhere, to be the first discoverers of new lands and pioneers to more accurate research.

"An elaborate report on the dominions of Zanzibar, by Lieut. Colonel Rigby, has been published in the Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government. It appears from subsequent accounts that the condition of that island has lately fallen into a very disturbed state.

"On the coast of Africa, opposite to Kilimanjaro, Capt. Burton, our ever active medallist, and now H. M. Consul at Fernando Po, has materially contributed to a survey of the large creeks and river-mouths, which form a characteristic feature of those shores, and in the knowledge of which we are unduly deficient. We hear also of his ascent of the lofty Cameroon Mountain, and shall doubtless receive from him a detailed account of that extinct volcano, which in its origin, latitude, and proximity to the sea, as well as by its prominence, holds a position on the West Coast, curiously corresponding to that of Kilimanjaro on the east of Africa.

"The French have exerted themselves with energy in reconnoitering the tributaries of the great bay or estuary of the Gaboon, all of which take their rise in the flanks of the neighboring mountain chain through which the Ogobai, familiar to us by the writings of Du Chaillu, bursts its way, in its course from a more distant interior.

"Numerous explorations have been made in Senegambia and in the northwestern Sahara. The travels of Boo Moghdad are, perhaps, the most important. He left St. Louis on the Senegal, and passed to Mogadore, on the coast of Morocco. Lambert's journey to Timbo is also of great interest. Duveyrier has returned to Algiers with large stores of information gathered in the Sahara, which he is preparing for publication, and which African geographers await with keen interest. We are sorry to hear that that energetic young traveler is suffering very severely from the effect of his many journeys.

"Heuglin's expedition in search of information bearing on Vogel's fate, in Wadai, has made some advance in his necessarily circuitous route. He landed at Massowa, and spent some months in Abyssinia, awaiting the favorable season for onward travel. His researches in that country have been original and minute, especially with regard to the geology and hypsometry of its northern borderland.

"Our medallist Barth is engaged in the publication of a work of paramount importance to African ethnologists, namely, an elaborate collection of vocabularies of the tribes of Central Africa. It is mainly from a comparison of dialects that we may hope to unravel some portion of the mutual relations and early history of the various races which inhabit that large portion of the earth's

surface, and we rejoice that the present work has been undertaken by so accomplished a philologist and geographer.

Finally, large maps of Africa are in progress of publication, the one by Dr. Petermann, in his comprehensive 'Mittheilungen,' and the other by Mr. Ravenstein, in England."*

Of the labors of the Geographical Society towards Africa, Lord Ashburton says:

"Africa has engrossed a large share of the attention of the Royal Geographical Society. From the time that the Society's first medal was awarded to Richard Lander, thirty-one years since, for solving the great problem of the course of the Niger, to the present moment, when we are looking for the consummation of its endeavors to elucidate that other ancient enigma, the true sources of the Nile, the Society has been more or less occupied with obtaining information of the physical and moral condition of this great continent and its people.

"At the first period above named, our maps of Africa exhibited its interior as nearly one universal blank, or with only the vague surmises of crude speculation. Now the geography of inner Africa presents a very different aspect. The pages of our transactions are an index to the progress of discovery, which has been gradually displacing the imaginary arid desert by the well watered and fertile country, or the supposed tenantless solitude with busy and populous tribes.

"It is needless to advert to the early travels of Dr. Livingstone across the continent. The relation of the Geographical Society to that great traveler, and the wonderful successes due to his indomitable courage and untiring energy, must ever be a subject of congratulation.

"The Society has for many years most zealously advanced those attempts to resolve the great geographical problem of the true sources of the White Nile; and all are now looking with great interest for tidings of the expedition under our medallist Captain Speke and his companion Captain Grant, in the confident hope that the experience its leader gained when associated with Captain Burton in the Somali country, and in the journeys they had to the great African lakes, will enable him to complete successfully what was then commenced, and definitely set at rest that question of so many ages' standing. It is needless now to speculate as to any connection there may or may not be between

* Since the Anniversary Meeting, intelligence has been received of Dr. Livingstone's navigation of the west coast of the Nyassa (in an open boat) up to lat. $11^{\circ} 20'$; during the whole of which distance (200 miles) its width appeared never to exceed sixty miles; no large river was seen to flow into it, and no certain account was obtainable of its northern termination. It lay between highlands; its waters were of great depth, and continually and dangerously stormy. The same mail informed us of the deaths, from fever, of Bishop Mackenzie, and of another important member of the University Mission.

the head waters of the Nile and the Victoria Nyanza, which he visited in July, 1858, as this will all be determined, it is believed, when we hear of the traveler's further progress. This topic is elsewhere adverted to, as is the expedition of Mr. Petherick, who also travels under the auspices of the Society to the aid of Captains Speke and Grant. We look hopefully that before the next session we may welcome these gallant men on their successful return.

"A brief account has been received from our associate, Mr. Thornton, of an expedition to the great volcano Kilimanjaro, which has been thought to have some connection with the physical geography of the Nile basin. Mr. Thornton was at first connected as geologist to Dr. Livingstone's expedition, but afterwards joined the Baron von der Decken, a Hanoverian gentleman, to the mountain. This journey is of great importance; for while it fully confirms the accounts of the German missionaries given in our former proceedings, it has the great additional claim of accurate survey and geological observation. Being an isolated volcanic cone, Kilimanjaro does not form part of that great eastern meridional axis which was so well argued upon by Sir Roderick Murchison in former years, and which has been reasoned on by some as the Mountains of the Moon of ancient geographers. The Baron von der Decken and his associate did not reach this great division between the Eastern and Western waters, and therefore the Nile question, probably, is not affected by the result of their journey.

"Dr. Livingstone's proceedings are noticed in another part of this address; a brief allusion to them here will therefore suffice. His visit to the Victoria Falls of the Great river Zambesi, and his further observations on this important river are of great interest. Connected also with his operations is the exploration of the river Shire and the great Lake Shirwa. The more exact knowledge thus placed before us, instead of the imperfect accounts given by the Portuguese of former years, are of great importance in the future conduct of commercial or other relations with these regions. In the progress of this expedition an important part has been taken by our associate, Mr. Baines, well known as the artist of the North Australian Expedition, and also in Kaffraria. Mr. Charles Livingstone, Dr. Kirk, the botanist of the expedition, and Mr. May, our associate, have well seconded their leader in examining and reporting on the country. The examination of the Rovuma river, although not deciding whether it is the outlet of one of the chain of the East African lakes, is of much importance.

"The geography of Eastern Africa has thus assumed an entirely new aspect within a very brief period. The exact knowledge we now possess contrasts in every way with the chaos of opinion and imperfect observation which before these expeditions were organized were our only guides. Although much may be required before we can have a perfect and accurate geographical picture of Eastern or Central Africa, yet the data thus laid down will be the foundation of that which will be subsequently acquired. The representations

we now have demonstrate how imperatively necessary it is that astronomical observation should be connected with the necessarily vague estimates of a traveler over an unknown country.

"On the shores of Western tropical Africa, our indefatigable associate and medallist, Captain Burton, is active in the acquisition of information concerning the country where he represents Her Majesty's Government. The accounts of his visits to various places in the Bights of Benin and Benfia will be read with much interest, and there is no doubt but that his varied talent and extensive knowledge will accumulate much valuable information on these countries. He ascended and surveyed the Ogun or Abbeokuta river, in company with Captain Bedingfield, our associate, who is well known to us in connection with his examinations of the Congo, and as one of Dr. Livingstone's expedition.

"Dr. Baikie, R. N., our associate, who has been long on the Niger and Tehadda rivers, and has been endeavoring to establish a commanding position for England in Central Africa, has written hopefully of his prospects, should his expedition be retained. Intelligence has just arrived that the Sunbeam has ascended the river for 600 miles.

"Another communication records the proceedings of Commander Dolben, F. R. G. S., during his ascent of the river Volta for 120 miles for the first time by white men.

"With the increasing importance of the commerce of the Gold Coast and Western Africa generally, these narratives acquire great additional interest, and inspire the hope that a more intimate acquaintance with the physical condition of these countries will lead to a beneficial intercourse with the people who have so long been debased by the slave traffic."

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

[From the *Spirit of Missions* of December, 1862.]

From the discourse of the Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., preached in the Church of the Ascension, N. Y., October 2, 1862, we find the following passage in reference to Africa :

"Look now to Africa, and behold here and there the scattered rays which pledge the coming day. The bands which have held that vast continent are beginning to dissolve. The spirit of life stirs and pulsates in thick darkness. On all sides the barriers to our advance are giving way. Egypt through her ruler, invites the heralds of the faith to enter in, plant, and reap. Abyssinia, still the home of an erring and benighted, but scarcely more heretical church than those of the Tridentine Communion, has thrown herself open to us by the sea, and no longer violently resists all efforts at Christian enlightenment and reform. A way, moreover, has at length been discovered and explored over which the Church may travel with her divine treasures to the heart of the continent. The Anglican University Mission, under Bishop Mackenzie, (now, alas! no more,) is

ascending from the English possessions, has penetrated to the outer limit of what is known as Southern Africa; while the western coast is dotted with stations of various grades of efficiency, from the river Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope; and the north has been thrown open by the French occupation of Algiers. So that the day is at last come which assures an early Christian future to what has been accounted the darkest, most abandoned and inaccessible portion of the globe.

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REPORT FROM THE AFRICAN MISSION

To the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, assembled Oct., 1862.

It is cause of thanksgiving to the ever-living Head of the Church that, because *He lives*, the African Mission lives also. The American civil war has been made the occasion of reducing contributions one-half; stations have been reduced to the lowest point of material existence, and judged by its manifestations, the love of Episcopal Christians has flowed coldly and languidly out towards a world for which Christ died. But we were destitute of the marks of true discipleship, if this "trial of faith" did not yield some precious fruits. Through grace the African Missionaries and Churches have been thus led to contribute more liberally, to labor more earnestly, and to attempt (since "the word of God is not bound") to spread more and more widely the glad tidings.

There is something of the very image of the faith of God in that practice of Roman Catholic Missionaries, when landing in new countries, they take formal possession of them by erecting the symbol of Christianity. Only they would possess for the *Pope*, while Christ's true disciples will labor to recover and occupy for *Him*.

In this latter spirit, it is hoped, that at our Eastern Convocation, we divided our whole Mission field into five *Missionary Districts*, namely: Monrovia, Bassa, and Sinoe, Cape Palmas, Cavalla, and Bohlen; each being pledged to preach the Gospel, as far as possible, over the extensive field assigned to it.

According to this arrangement, I beg leave to report:

1. THE MONROVIA DISTRICT.

This embraces Mesurado county, extending some sixty miles coast-wise, and as far as practicable in the interior. In this district are canonically resident four clergymen, namely: Rev. G. W. Gibson, E. W. Stokes, A. F. Russell, and A. Crummell. The last named is absent at present, but is expected to return shortly, and take a professorship in Liberia College.

There are now also four church buildings, namely: Trinity and St. Paul's, Monrovia; Grace, Clay-Ashland; and St. Peter's in Lower Caldwell. St. Paul's is a wooden building now going to decay, built by Rev. E. W. Stokes, with funds collected chiefly in England. It

has been kindly loaned to the congregation of Trinity Church, while the latter has been in course of erection. This latter fine edifice is now occupied, we are glad to learn, and will be ready for consecration on my next visitation.

ST. PETER'S.—A small chapel was erected chiefly by the contributions of the congregation of Trinity Church, Monrovia. It was consecrated on Sunday, March 2. I was assisted in the services by the Rev. Messrs. Stokes, Russell, and Gibson.

I made a visitation to this county in February and March last; preaching two Sundays in St. Paul's, Monrovia, and one in St. Peter's, Caldwell. Grace Church was too much out of repair to be occupied. I was glad to hear that the congregation were endeavoring to fit it up again for worship.

On this occasion I ascended St. Paul's river to the Rapids. Here I found a very interesting station, called Muhlenberg, under the auspices of the American Lutherans. Their only pursuits were *recaptured Africans*. This class of persons have been introduced in such numbers in the past two years, as to transform Mesurado county especially into a proper Mission field. Rev. A. F. Russell reports 1,200 in his district alone. More, he says, attend services than can find room in the church and houses occupied for worship.

During my visitation I confirmed on Sunday, February 23d, in St. Paul's Church, three persons; and in St. Peter's on Sunday, March 2d, eight persons.

As an illustration of the disposition to help themselves in these times of distress, I would state that, while the Church at Monrovia has given over \$300 to erect the Chapel in Caldwell, they have contributed, or otherwise raised, several hundred dollars to fit up Trinity Church for worship.

STATISTICS.

TRINITY CHURCH, MONROVIA.—Baptisms: Infant, 2. Confirmations: Trinity and St. Peter's, 8. Communicants, 37; Day scholars, 45; Sunday-school scholars, 60: Total 105.

ST. PAUL'S.—Baptisms: Infant, 2. Confirmations, 3; Communicants, 2.

CLAY-ASHLAND AND ST. PETER'S.—Communicants, 42; Day and Sunday-school scholars, about 50.

The day schools taught by Mrs. De Courcey at Clay-Ashland, and Miss G. Williams at Monrovia, was suspended at the close of last year, by the marriage of the latter and removal of the former.

The school at Monrovia, however, has been reopened under Mr. White, candidate for orders.

2. THE BASSA AND SINOE DISTRICT.

This embraces the counties of Bassa and Sinoe. Its coast-line is upwards of one hundred miles, while to the north populous regions—yet a moral waste—invite the missionary.

Yet the only minister of our Church now within this wide field is

Rev. Thomas J. Thompson, at Buchanan, Bassa county. For want of means we have not been able, until lately, even to furnish him with a teacher. So that, because we must have at least a school, he has been compelled to combine the offices of minister and school-teacher in a district which could well employ a hundred ministers and school-masters. At Easter a high-school scholar was sent to assist him, to be supported on one of the high-school scholarships.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Thompson's services have been necessarily confined to the Liberian population, leaving the vast heathen population around, to whom he would so gladly preach, to perish in their sins.

His faithful ministrations are still gratefully appreciated by his congregation. Not only have they contributed much towards his personal comfort, but since the erection of St. Andrew's Church was suddenly arrested by our civil war, they have been engaged in erecting a chapel and school-house at an expense of from \$300 to \$400.

I made a visitation to Bassa in February, but as the steamer in which I took passage could only remain a few hours, I was not able to hold any services. This was the less to be regretted, however, as the congregation were at the time without a place of worship, as the court-house, recently occupied, was undergoing repairs.

Sione, ninety miles below Bassa, remains without a minister and without a teacher, and the native tribes around, without a herald of salvation. *The Church in the United States is engaged in civil war!* And the poor heathen perish.

I made a visit to this place in February, and held a service, though the steamer only stopped a few hours. Our small congregation seem very anxious for a minister.

STATISTICS.

SINOE.—Communicants, 7; Colonist population of this county, 950; Recaptives, 225.

BASSA.—Communicants, 27. Scholars: Day, 56; Sunday-school, 67. Children in Sabbath-school, probably the same as in day school. Baptisms: Infant, 2. Candidate for orders, 1. Contributions towards chapel, about \$300.

3. CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT.

STATIONS.—Fishtown, Rocktown, Orphan Asylum, Mount Vaughan, High-school, St. Mark's Church, Hoffman Station, Spring Hill, and Grahway.

MISSIONARY FIELD.—Nyambo and Worebo tribes, to the north 25 miles, and along the coast from Grahway to Cape Palmas and Grand Sestus, 50 miles.

These several stations have, in general, been efficiently sustained by Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Superintendent, and his corps of assistants.

The stations are occupied as follows: Fishtown, by the Rev. J. K. Wilcox; Rocktown, by Rev. Thomas Toomey, assisted by Mr. G.

T. Bedell, catechist and teacher. Orphan Asylum, by Rev. C. C. Hoffman, assisted by Mrs. Hoffman, and successively by Mr. James Thompson and Mr. Gardiner. The Asylum is at present without a competent teacher. High-school, Mr. J. B. Yates. St. Mark's Church, Rev. C. C. Hoffman, assisted by Mr. Yates, candidate for orders, as Lay-Reader. Hoffman Station, by Mr. N. S. Harris, until his death, May 30th, subsequently by Mr. S. Seton, candidate for orders, assisted by Mr. A. Potter, teacher. Spring Hill, Mr. John Farr, teacher. Grahway, James Bayard, catechist.

Besides the duties more immediately connected with their stations, the ministers and assistants of this district, under the lead of their zealous Superintendent, have made several tours through the Missionary field on the North. A kind reception was everywhere given them.

Hoffman Station has lately experienced a great loss in the death of Mr. N. S. Harris, long the efficient Superintendent of this Station.

At Fishtown, Missionary work has been sorely hindered by a division in the town, resulting in separation, and finally, war between the parties, which still continues.

At Cape Palmas a disturbed condition of relations between the colonists and natives has been injurious to the interests of both parties. The native churches, for the most part, have been apparently steadfast; but few from among the heathen have been added to the Lord, and the attendance on religious services from the native towns and villages has been small for the population.

In the congregation of St. Mark's there has been a degree of coldness amongst the members, which has often saddened the heart of the Rector. Still a commendable zeal has been evinced in contributions for Missionary purposes, and in raising funds to complete the addition to St. Mark's Church.

The High-School, we are sorry to report, has been reduced to half the original number of scholars, for want of means.

A Parish School has been maintained by the congregation of St. Mark's Church.

STATISTICS OF CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT.

Communicants—St. Mark's—Foreign, 2; Colonist, 79; Native, 32: Total, 113. Rocktown—Foreign, 1; Colonist, 2; Native, 10: Total, 13. Fishtown—Colonist, 2; Native, 5: Total, 7. Spring Hill—Native, 7. Hankte Lu—Native, 2.

Baptisms, St. Mark's—Colonist, Adult, 4; Infant, 12: Total, 16. Native, Adult, 10; Infant, 24: Total, 34. Rocktown—Native, Adult, 1; Infant, 3: Total, 4: Colonist, Infant, 1.

Confirmations, St. Mark's Church, to Easter, 1862, 25. Marriages, Colonist, 4; Native, 1: Total, 5. Deaths—Colonist, Adult, 18; Native, 7: Total, 25. Rocktown—Native, 2: Total, 27.

Missionary contributions, St. Mark's, from January, 1861, to July, 1862, \$198.42; Sunday-School Missionary Society, \$87.63; Communion Alms, \$35.56; Church Expenses, \$7.20; Proceeds of Fair, \$75.81: Total, \$334.62.

Candidates for Orders—Colonist, 1; Native, 1: Total, 2. Catechists and teachers—Colonist, 2; Native, 4: Total, 6. Scholars, Boarding—Colonist, 19; Native, 20. Scholars, Day—Colonist, 46; Native, 7.

This District, like others, reported so large, so populous, constrains the prayer continually to “the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest.” The Rector of St. Mark’s, especially, earnestly prays for the day when a properly qualified Liberian clergyman shall relieve him of the charge of St. Mark’s congregation.

4. CAVALLA DISTRICT.

According to the arrangement above referred to, this District now embraces Cavalla, River Cavalla, Rockbookah, Taboo, Hening Station, and Gitetabo Station. Also, Missionary fields, as far as possible, to the east of Taboo, and to the northern boundary of the Nyambo Tribe.

In supplying these Stations, I am assisted by Rev. C. F. Jones, native deacon, Messrs. Ferguson, (colonist,) and Morgan, (native,) Miss Griswold, (foreign,) and Mrs. Gillett, (native.) teachers at Cavalla; Mr. J. D. George, (native,) at River Cavalla; Messrs. Leacock and Hening, (natives,) at Rockbookah; Messrs. Minor and Sparrow, catechist and teacher, at Taboo; J. W. Hutchings, Hening Station.

Since my last report, I have made three visits to Taboo, preaching in the numerous intervening towns and villages, and two to Babo towns on the river. I have also made three visits to Webo, visiting and preaching at Gitetabo and Tebo on the way.

At none of the out-stations, except Taboo, where Mr. Minor supports five children at his own expense, have our limited means made it possible to have boarding-schools. At Cavalla alone, as for twenty years past, in God’s good providence, the boarding-schools continue to bless about fifty children with Christian education, and to send forth, from year to year, Christian families to illustrate the religion of Jesus at this and other stations.

The moral condition of the boarding-schools and Christian village has been good during the past year. Besides the stated public services on Sundays and Wednesdays, prayer-meetings for villagers and advanced scholars are held by Mrs. Paine and Miss Griswold. The latter has also formed a Sewing Society of the Christian village women, which makes on an average ten dollars a month; applying this amount to the support of our native deacon. A weekly catechetical service is held in my study for the benefit of the adult converts residing in the heathen towns.

Except our Christian congregation, residing on the Mission premises, the attendance on the public services is fluctuating. The average has not been over one hundred and fifty, though it has often reached two hundred and fifty.

A more friendly disposition towards Christianity has become general, but little sensibility is manifested towards its claims. Heath-

enism has been checked, modified, and, in many features, destroyed. Indeed, the general bearing of the people towards Christianity differs not very greatly from that of the more worldly masses in civilized countries.

In the regular services of the Church at Cavalla, as well as in missionary efforts in surrounding heathen towns and tribes, I have been greatly assisted by our native deacon, Rev. C. F. Jones.

STATISTICS OF CAVALLA DISTRICT.

Baptisms, from January, 1861, to July, 1862—Adult, Native, 17; Infant, Native, 12: Total, 29. Confirmations: Total, 25. Communicants: Foreign, 3; Colonist, 2; Native, 82: Total, 87. Marriages: Native, 8. Deaths: Foreign, 1; Native, 4: Total, 5. Scholars: Colonist, 4; Boarding, (Native,) 51; Day, 6: Total, 61. Missionary Contributions and Sewing Society, \$139.36; Communion Alms, \$17.95: Total, \$157.31.

5. BOHLEN DISTRICT.

It is with devout gratitude to the God of all grace that I can report to the Board, not only an interior Station, but an interior *Missionary District*—occupied. Bohlen Station, begun in faith five years ago, has proved a vine of God's own planting. The means of support came simultaneously with the opening of the way to it, and ever since, amidst difficulties and afflictions, the Head of the Church has removed obstacles, and sent the laborers to occupy and develop it.

In December last, compelled by ill health, the Rev. Mr. Messenger and his wife left for the United States. The latter, in the mysterious providence of God, died in sight of her native land. They had labored hard and done much, preparing the house and premises at Bohlen to be a Mission Station. Their sudden departure left it destitute, for a season, of a suitable head. But God had already called one in every way qualified to succeed them. In the Rev. J. G. Auer, who came to us from the Basle Mission, on the Gold coast, in February, and who was ordained at Easter, we have an experienced and well-furnished Missionary. He was appointed to Bohlen, and removed to the Station, after a preliminary visit, in March, since which time he has been devoted to the interests of Christ there. He is assisted by Mrs. Auer, late Miss Ball, and T. C. Brownell, also several Christians, who have gone from Cavalla as mechanics or day laborers.

Three families from Nitie-Lu have removed to the portion of the Mission premises occupied by T. C. Brownell, with the view of becoming disciples of Christ. Mr. Auer proposes to increase his school, and elevate the standard of education as soon as possible. His qualifications and experience will render advice and services in this department invaluable to the Mission in general, as well as to his own Station.

Tebo Station, under W. H. Kinkle, is now a part of the Bohlen District. Mr. Kinkle occupies this Station, assisted by Francis

Hoskins, as teacher. Until lately, they had six scholars, who were making good progress, but, owing to those sudden freaks so apt to arise in early efforts amongst the heathen, the children were suddenly taken away by their parents; so now, the catechist and his assistant have to content themselves with Missionary efforts in the numerous and widely-scattered towns, making up the Tebo Tribe.

STATISTICS.

Communicants: Foreign, 2; Colonist, 2; Native, 11: Total, 15. Scholars: Boarding, 10 at Bohlen; 6 at Tebo: Total, 16. Catechist, 1; Teacher, (Foreign,) 1.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Missionaries—Foreign, including Bishop, 4. Colonist, 6; Native, 1: Total, 7. Assistants: Foreign, 4; Colonist, 3; Native, 16: Total, 23. Candidates for Orders: Colonist, 3; Native, 1: Total, 4. Baptisms: Infant, Colonist, 14; Native, 36: Total, 50—Adult, Colonist, 4; Native, 27: Total, 31. Confirmations: Total, 61. Ordinations: Priests, Foreign, 1; Colonist, 1: Total, 2—Deacons, Foreign, 2; Colonist, 1: Total, 3. Communicants: Foreign, 8; Colonist, 200; Native, 149; Total, 357. Scholars: Colonist, Boarding, 20; Native, Boarding, 87: Total, 107—Colonist, Day, 215; Native, Day and Evening, 130: Total, 345. Marriages, (returns imperfect:) Colonist, 12; Native, 9: Total, 21. Deaths, (returns imperfect:) Colonist, 18; Native, 12: Total, 30. Contributions: Church Building and Repairs, about \$1,000; Missionary, (imperfect,) \$355.41; Alms, \$53.51: Total, \$1,408.92.

CONCLUSION.

The cursory survey of the Mission above taken will show that, by God's grace, it has been earnestly at work, and *grown*, too, amidst adverse circumstances. But this cannot justify the Church before God, in allowing it to remain in its present embarrassed condition. It has been stated that, while nearly all stations previously opened remain occupied, their expenditures have been cut down to the lowest point compatible with actual existence. This has curtailed most lamentably that most important means of advancing and sustaining the kingdom of Christ every where—*Christian education*. The number of beneficiaries, it will be observed, is smaller than in previous years, while it should have been more than doubled.

Again, while in faith we have embraced the wide fields, white to the harvest around us, we have in truth but barely surveyed and entered them. Our five Missionary Districts embrace a population—Liberian and native—of at least half a million of people. For the evangelization of these masses, except in the colonies, there has been but little, indeed, done. We, who have *attempted* most, feel most painfully that this remark but too well applies to ourselves, and that we can not hope to accomplish much with the limited means of men and money at our disposal.

It is a question, then, to which I would most earnestly invite the attention of the Board, what measures should be adopted to increase the number of Foreign Missionary laborers, and the means of sustaining them!

And as a member of the Board, I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, the matured system of that most successful Body, the Church Missionary Society of England. Especially their plan for accomplishing the two objects above referred to.

For receiving Missionary laborers, there is a *Committee of Correspondence*; their business, of course, being to correspond with all parties who may exert an influence in procuring laborers, as well as with the candidates themselves, for the Missionary work.

Such a Committee, earnestly at work, would do very much towards securing the second great desideratum—an increase of means. For where there is life in a Church to send forth spiritual laborers, it will call forth also the funds to sustain them. But for this purpose, means, wise and continued, must be used. The plan of the Church Missionary Society here, again, is admirable. Besides *several secretaries* unconnected with the office, there are local unpaid secretaries scattered over the kingdom. These are selected for their *heart-interest* in the work of Christ for the salvation of the heathen, and in their parishes and spheres organize and hold regular Missionary Societies and meetings. Here information is regularly communicated from the Missionary field, and the wants of the world are brought in contact with the living heart of the Church for sympathy, prayer, contributions, and efforts. Why may not our Church "go and do likewise?" Is the command, "Go and make disciples of all nations," still binding? May we, must we still ask, "How can they call on Him in whom they have not believed, and how can they believe in Him of whom they have not heard, and how can they hear without a preacher?"

"Stir up, we beseech Thee, O Lord! the wills of thy faithful people, that they plenteously bringing forth the fruits of good works, may by thee be plenteously rewarded, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Respectfully submitted. J. PAYNE,

*Missionary Bishop P. E. Ch., U. S. A.,
at Cape Palmas and parts adjacent,
West-Africa.*

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MISSIONS OF AMERICAN BOARD.

AFRICA—GABOON MISSION.

BARAKA.—William Walker, Ira M. Preston, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Catharine H. Walker, Mrs. Jane E. Preston.—One native helper.

NENGHENGE.—One native helper.

In this country.—Albert Bushnell, Jacob Best, Epaminondas J. Pierce, Andrew D. Jack, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Lucinda J. Bushnell, Mrs. Gertrude Best, Mrs. Mary E. Jack, Miss Jane A. Van Allen.

Since the last annual survey, ill health has called Miss Van Allen to return, on a visit to the United States. Only two brethren, with their wives, are now on the ground; but they have been, more than often heretofore, encouraged in their labors by apparent religious interest among the people, the faithfulness of some church members, and the hopeful conversion of a goodly number of persons. These two brethren, Messrs. Walker and Preston, as also Mr. Bushnell, now on a visit to this country, number each from fourteen to twenty years, since they commenced their missionary career on that sickly coast.

ZULUS.

UMZUMBI.—Elijah Robbins, *Missionary*; Mrs. Addie B. Robbins.

UMTWALUMI.—Hyman A. Wilder, *Missionary*; Mrs. Abby T. Wilder.

IPAFIA.—Seth B. Stone, *Missionary*.

AHMAHLONGWA.—Stephen C. Pixley, *Missionary*; Mrs. Louisa Pixley.

IFUMI.—William Ireland, Henry M. Bridgman, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman.

AMANZIMTOTE.—Silas McKinney, David Rood, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Alvira V. Rood.—One native teacher.

ITAFAMASI.—(Vacant.)

INANDA.—William Mellen, *Missionary*; Mrs. Laurana W. Mellen.

UMBUNDURI.—(Vacant.)

ESIDUMBINI.—Josiah Tyler, *Missionary*; Mrs. Susan W. Tyler.

UMVOTI.—Aldin Grout, *Missionary*; Mrs. Charlotte B. Grout.

MAPUMULO.—Andrew Abraham, *Missionary*; Mrs. Sarah L. Abraham.—One native catechist.

Station not known.—Charles H. Lloyd, *Missionary*; Mrs. Katharine C. Lloyd.

On the way.—Daniel Lindley, *Missionary*; Mrs. Lucy A. Lindley.

In this country.—Lewis Grout, *Missionary*; Mrs. Lydia Grout, Mrs. Catherine M. Stone.

This mission has enjoyed the usual prosperity. In several of the churches there has been a very good degree of religious interest. Twenty-two have been added to the church, others were hopefully converted, and professing Christians were revived. The churches are making some progress towards self-support. Much interest is manifested in the Missionary Society, for sustaining native home missionaries. The body of converts, all so lately barbarous, have contributed 750 dollars for various purposes. So great are the inducements to trade, growing out of the incoming civilization, that only a few of the converts have been induced to give themselves to the ministry of the Word. Yet some have done this under such circumstances and with such a spirit, apparently, as much to encourage the missionaries.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd sailed to join this mission, June 21; Mr. and Mrs. Rood embarked on their return, May 10, and Mr. and Mrs. Lindley, October 28. The death of two female members of the mission must be recorded. Mrs. McKinney died, November 21, 1861, and Mrs. Ireland, January 25, 1862. Mr. Lewis Grout has returned to the United States.

Two mission dwellings, those of Mr. Lindley at Inanda, and of Mr. Abraham at Mapumulo, have been destroyed by fire.

WEST AFRICA.

Mr. Walker wrote, Sept. 22, sending a few items of pleasant intelligence, and a few words of appeal, which will be read with interest. He says: "I hardly know whether I have much active faith, or a great deal of passive indifference. I was not very much cast down by the events of 1860-'61. I did not suppose the Lord would leave us; I have had few fears in regard to the mission; and I am not as much elated by the apparent prosperity of the past few months as perhaps I ought to be. I rejoice with trembling and labor with hope. There are about fifteen persons now, who would apply for admission to the church, the present and coming week, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to leave their business to come at this time. If all could be present, I suppose that six or eight would be received. On the other hand, one who was restored to the fellowship of the church six months ago, has again fallen into the same deep ditch and narrow pit, from which we hoped he had escaped.

"Mr. Preston is intending to go up the river this week, to try and locate two of our young men at a Paywe settlement, on the Asyango creek. The church [at Baraka] is finished, except painting doors and windows, which was commenced this morning, by one of our young men. The donations and assistance of foreigners and natives cover all the expense, so that we shall not need a dollar of the appropriation to the mission for building. The edifice is better proportioned, better lighted, and much better seated than I had hoped, until we saw it finished. It cost, of money paid, one hundred and sixty dollars. Much of the work, say one-half of the whole, has been done by Mr. Preston and the school-boys; the heavy timbers were brought by Kroomen, sent by the factories; and much other assistance came from the same source. It was dedicated on the 7th instant; when there was a sermon in English, and one in Mpungwe. All present seemed gratified and satisfied. I was constrained to make a full statement of the means used in building, or the business men and traders could not have understood by what feats of financing the expense was made so small. We have again occasion to set up our Ebenezer, and say, Hitherto the Lord hath helped us.

"We have reason to be renewedly grateful for health spared, and the privilege of laboring still for Christ in Africa. But if you take into account the age of your missionaries at the Gaboon, you will see that we are in much need of a man on the ground, preparing for the work. We want one to locate and superintend the young men whom we hope to put into the field. If I were a letter writer, I would write to Andover, and tell the students there, that if they can afford to cast off our mission forever, we can afford to do without them. This mission does not belong to us, but to Christ; and if Africa receives the gospel, and turns from darkness, it will turn to Christ. We lean upon the Lord. He has been our strength and our hope, and He has not left us. To him be all the glory."

METHODIST AFRICAN MISSIONS.

The following items are taken from the monthly Missionary Advocate for January :

MORE LABORERS.—Bishop Burns, in late communications to us, speaks earnestly of the need of more laborers; he also speaks hopefully of the prospect of the gift of some among themselves. His affecting statement of the heart's desire of the people to that end aids our faith in God, that from among the mission Churches planted on that distant coast the children born among them will rise up to say, "Here am I, send me." I am weary and cannot forbear.

EMIGRATION.—In the bark Ann, which left our port in the month of November, Rev. Mr. Blyden, Professor in the Liberia College, was among the passengers. If it please the heavenly Father to bring him to his desired haven, Liberia will be benefited anew with his labors. Other laborers, among them Rev. Professor Crummell, have left for that field in the "M. C. Stevens." Several persons, among whom were those qualified to teach in their common schools, and to advance their agricultural interests, sailed in that vessel.

COMMERCE.—There was a decided increase in the exports and imports of Liberia during the past year, which is the result of the advanced stages of agriculture and manufactures in the republic.

EDUCATION.—This cause is likely to be somewhat furthered by the appropriations made at the late session of the legislature. Every aspect in which we look at the young republic there is ground of encouragement for the friends of the religious and civil conditions of the people.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis has been kindly received at Madagascar. He found the Sabbath observed, and had a large congregation. He states :

"The prime minister, the commander-in-chief, the first officer of the palace, and other high authorities, some of them apparently most earnest Christians, were equally cordial in their welcome, and in their conferences with me at their own residences, in which I have been their guest."

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE KING AND HIS OFFICERS.—I am occasionally sent for by the king or some of the high officers, and I have for some short time past attended the king at his house daily, from one to three o'clock, to read English with him. We read together out of a large quarto Bible, on the outside of which is inscribed in gilt letters, "Presented to Radama, King of Madagascar, by the London Missionary Society, 1821." A number of officers, some of them Christians, are generally present, and we frequently converse on what we have read. I have also, every forenoon at my house, eleven or twelve sons of the chief nobles and officers, who come to learn English an hour and a half daily. They will be the future rulers of the country. They accompany me to the chapel, and sometimes to my readings with the king. Last Sunday, with his ma-

jesty's approval, I held divine service at the king's house at three o'clock in the afternoon. His majesty, some of his high officers, all my pupils, and a number of others, were present. I read in the Old and New Testament; we sang twice, I prayed, partly in English and partly in Malagasy, concluding with the Lord's Prayer in Malagasy, and occupied about a quarter of an hour in an address from 1 Tim. i, 15 : "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." This was faithfully translated by Ra Hauiraka. All were very attentive. I was informed that the king expressed his approval, and I hope to be permitted to continue the service. I have seen nothing yet to diminish the high opinion I had formed of the strength and purity of the religious feeling among the people.

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[From the Independent.]

Beautiful Manuscripts from Negroes in Africa.

It is not generally known in the United States that there are powerful negro nations in Africa in a state of civilization so advanced, that public schools are everywhere established, the useful arts are practiced, manufactures and trade flourish, and the people are friendly, hospitable, and eager for knowledge.

Though all this is declared, or at least intimated, by various travelers, whose works are within our reach, few readers seem to have paid sufficient attention to them to have discovered it. Recently, however, very interesting evidence of it has been obtained in several Arabic manuscripts, procured by Presidents Roberts and Benson of Liberia, at the request of a gentleman of New York; and the mere sight of them would be sufficient to excite the admiration of our readers, by the evident skill, uniformity, and perfection of the execution. They were written at Monrovia by educated negroes visiting that place from the interior.

These writings are curious in several points of view; but, as the object in sending for them was to do good on a large scale, their practical relations are worthy of the first consideration. They afford unquestionable evidence that the writers are intelligent and educated men; that they are sincere Mohammedans, and desirous of the conversion of their fellow-men to their faith. They speak with brotherly kindness to the persons who had requested a communication from them, declared the attributes of God which the Koran has copied very faithfully from the Old Testament, and depict in forcible terms the ruined nature of man, his exposure to eternal punishment, and the mercy of God to penitent believers. Even the most rigid Protestant Christian must admit the orthodoxy of many of the doctrines inculcated, and the justice and force of the appeals made to reason, conscience, and the Word of God. The high regard expressed for Mohammed, the low regard for Christ, who is only classed with the prophets, and the absence of every idea of a Savior, will be lamented; but these and other evidences of fatal error will furnish a most

solemn appeal to Christians to extend the knowledge of the Gospel to those nations, to which education has opened for us an accessible way.

This was the end proposed in procuring the MSS., and they prove the practicability of the plan referred to, which is, to publish tracts in the Arabic language, conveying, with Christian knowledge, accounts of foreign countries, with illustrative prints and maps, to acquaint those distant and secluded people with the condition of Christian countries, their arts, sciences, power, institutions, etc. Their ignorance of other parts of the world is forcibly proved by a description of China, given in one of the MSS., which is fabulous and extravagant in a ludicrous degree. It should be borne in mind, however, by every reader, that it is scarcely more so than some of the accounts contained in the celebrated "Travels of Somervill," which was the most popular book in the most civilized countries of Europe, four or five centuries ago.

These MSS. have been exhibited to us, with the accompanying letters of Presidents Roberts and Benson, and the translations of them, kindly made by Rev. Dr. Isaac Bird of Hartford, formerly missionary in Syria. He found the language in which they were written to be so nearly the Eastern Arabic that he expressed his agreeable disappointment, having believed the Western Arabic, or Maugraby, to differ in more important respects.

We referred a short time since to the communications made about thirty years ago, by "Old Paul," a native of Footah, respecting the civilized condition of his countrymen. These MSS. corroborate his statements in some of the most important particulars. He said that books in various African languages were written in Arabic characters, and used in schools. Dr. Bird found that the concluding page of one of the MSS. he could not understand, and wrote in its place: "The remainder is evidently in some African language."

Various small publications in Arabic, already published by missionaries in the East, are adapted to first experiments in West Africa:

Extracts from West African Manuscript No. 3, Translated by Dr. Bird.

In the name of God, most merciful and gracious. May God bless our lord Mohammed, and thanks be to God, who is worthy of all gratitude and praise, the forgiver of sins, the possessor of the throne of glory, who created all things by himself, who created death and life, who created the earth and the Heavens, and made all creatures in the heaven and in the earth, who made the race of man from water, [spermatic,] * * that might show and confirm, through mercy, what we wish, to every generation of people, of what time soever, even to 50,000 years. Said the high and exalted God: "We bring you forth as children, then you become old and die; and the day is coming when you will rush forth from your graves as men that are running in a race." God, let him be exalted, says: "That will be a day that will make many faces black, and many others white."

O ye people! Fear God, and serve your Lord. Do your good works before the resurrection day and before the dissolution of death, for the present day is the day for work, and not for rendering accounts; but the coming day will be for giving account, and not for work. That day God has said will be one in which money will not profit a man, neither will his children profit him, but only a pure heart. * * * * *

"O you son of my brother, do not be a beast, hearing but learning not. Beware, yea, beware, lest you hear the truth without repenting, and thus debase yourself. If you are asleep, be roused; if you are ignorant, make inquiry; if you are forgetful, refresh your memory; for here are the learned ready at hand to instruct you; and said he on whom be peace, "Seek after knowledge." * * * * *

O ye people! remember God, and the day when you will be no longer master of any of your earthly possessions, except only a winding-sheet to wrap and bury you in. Thence is a long journey, from which there is no return; and you will carry with you no treasure but that character which you obtained for yourself before death! * * * But O my brother's son! that there is no good thing that a servant can do by which he will find Paradise, but it is given by the mercy of God to him that submits himself to his Lord. * * * * *

The book is finished. The name of the writer is Mohammed Deker, and the place of his birth is Dekurer; and the name of his county, Keni; the name of the great *Dar* [palace?] Mossadek; the name of the sea is Yoo-ab, and there are four roads leading to it; and the people go out from it to Sheik to gain property. And all the people of the country go and seek their fortune in Sheik.

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Future of the Colored Race in America.

[A note from Rev. Albert Bushnell, the well known missionary to the Gaboon, expresses so well our own judgment of the article to which he refers, that we give it a place here, instead of adding anything further to our already expressed commendation. Mr. Bushnell is an authority on what pertains to Africa and the capabilities of the negro race, and the arguments of the article derive a new force from such an endorsement.—Eds. EVANGELIST.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Those who are interested in the question of the Future of the African Race, which is attracting such general attention at the present time, will be glad to learn that Mr. Randolph has just issued a pamphlet edition of Rev. William Aikman's able article originally published in the July number of the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review*. It is gratifying to see from the pen of a writer residing in a border slave State, so calm and just a discussion of the subject of emancipation and its consequences to all concerned, both white and black. It encourages us to hope that his views may ere long become prevalent in all the border slave States. His views respecting the African race, their capabilities of intellectual and

[January,

moral improvement, and their destined state of high Christian civilization in the vast continent of Africa, show a freedom from popular unrighteous prejudices and an intimate acquaintance with the interesting people of which he treats. He wisely distinguishes between the impolitic and impracticable plan of wholesale colonization, and the desirable and healthful emigration to Africa which will as a natural consequence follow emancipation, gradually as the freedmen become intelligent and enterprising, and as the fair unexplored regions of Africa unfold their hitherto hidden wonders and inexhaustible resources. Would that Christians, philanthropists, and statesmen, in our country at this critical period in our history, could divest themselves of prejudice, passion, and self-interest, and viewing this subject in the light of truth and righteousness, follow the leadings of Providence to a final and beneficent termination of this great and difficult question which is so intimately connected with the best interests of both races in our country, and the millions who people the dark land of Africa.

A. B.

[From the Liberia Herald, Oct. 10, 1862.]
FROM CONSUL RALSTON.

LONDON, August 22, 1862.

SIR: On the 13th inst., I attended, as a representative of the cotton supply country—Liberia—a conference of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, and of all the cotton supply countries, thirty-five in number, which have specimens of cotton in the International Exhibition. As one of the thirty-five representatives of the cotton supply countries, I was mortified in being compelled to tell this large and most influential meeting that I could not promise that Liberia would be able to send very soon any supply of cotton of much weight. Although I stated that Liberia had cheap labor, a most suitable climate and soil, and the spontaneous growth of cotton, for the economical production of this important fibre, yet I could not say Liberia would soon furnish any considerable quantity, for the people were attending to the production of sugar, coffee, palm oil, camwood, etc., etc., and had not yet paid much attention to cotton, and until considerable emigrants from the cotton States of the United States could be brought into the country, I was afraid that the export of this invaluable fibre would be a mere nothing. Lancashire is anxious to get an immediate supply to make good the loss of four millions of bales which the United States have been in the habit of growing. How happy I should have been to be able to promise that Liberia could, within a few years, furnish anything like a moderate portion of this deficiency. I fear the Republic is no more forward in her preparations for exporting cotton than she was when the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, some years ago, voted prizes, cotton seed, and cotton gins, as encouragement for Liberians to undertake this most important branch of industry. Manchester now demands of Liberia a supply of cotton, and is willing to pay two

shillings (say forty-eight cents) per lb. for what, in the month of March last, was valued, on arrival from Monrovia, at only one shilling or twenty-four cents per lb. Although cotton is now fabulously high, I fear it will still be dearer, because of the short supply; and speaking almost literally, none is coming from America, but, on the contrary, some continues to go from Liverpool to Boston, New-York, etc., for the supply of the New-England manufacturers.

Under these circumstances, does it not become Liberia to exert herself to make cotton, and send it to Liverpool? By this course she will recommend herself more to the favor and kind regards of the English people, with whom it is so important for her to stand in the best relations, than by any other she may pursue; and I am strongly of opinion she will make more money with less outlay and less labor than by attention to producing sugar, coffee, or any of the other staples of Liberia.

In the well adapted climate and soil of Liberia, the culture of cotton is the easiest thing in the world. Let every man, woman, and child not otherwise fully engaged, sow the seed; the fibre will soon come to maturity, then pick it out of the bolls, and when sixty to one hundred lbs. are collected, take it to some one who will clean it with a cotton gin, pack it in bales, and then it will be ready for the Liverpool market. The only outlay of much consequence will be for cleaning and packing the cotton when collected, but this can be done by one man or establishment for a considerable district of country. The great thing is to make a beginning. When this branch of industry is once started, it will be carried on with great facility and great profit to my Liberian friends, who will, I hope, take my advice, and do their possible to grow and prepare for the Liverpool market the greatest quantity of cotton with the least delay.

With great respect, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,
GERARD RALSTON.

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[From the Colonization Journal.]

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LIBERIA GOVERNMENT

To the Colored People of the United States.

The Commission, under which Messrs. Rev. Alexander Crummell, Rev. Edward W. Blyden, and J. D. Johnson, Esq., came to the United States from the Government and people of Liberia, last summer, which will be found below, shows the earnest desire entertained in that Republic for an increase of population from this country. We have reason to know that by large conferences of the African Methodist Church in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Newark, N. J., this invitation was received with favor, and that thousands would have responded, had a means of conveyance, not opposed by their prejudices, been at their command. One of the Commissioners, while on a visit to the West Indies, issued a circular to the intelligent free colored population in that region, inviting them to aid in building up a negro nationality of freedom and Christianity on the

continent of their ancestors, and at once responses came from hundreds who were ready to go, if a way of transportation could be found. We hope, before the present session of Congress closes, the way will be provided by which every man of color in this country who desires, may have a free passage at the national expense.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, March 8th, 1862.

To the Commissioners from Liberia to the United States, etc.:

GENTLEMEN: In appointing, at this important crisis in the history of our colored brethren in the United States, Commissioners to them, the Government of Liberia are actuated by the same feelings of patriotism and humanity that have always characterized our infant nation.

1. We are desirous of promoting the cause of African nationality and independence, by concentrating, as far as possible, African talent, wealth, and enterprise in our fatherland. We are persuaded that no country in the world furnishes so favorable a theatre for African growth and development as this land, and no other will secure us so effectually from the encroachments of alien races whose advantages have been superior to ours.

2. We are anxious to bring about the enlightenment and civilization of the millions of our brethren in heathen darkness, whose elevation, we believe, can be effected only through the instrumentality of their own brethren. White men cannot live in this climate, and our hearts recoil from the thought that these millions of human beings must remain in darkness and inefficiency, when they might contribute so important a part to the upbuilding of our race, and to the comfort and well-being of mankind.

It is our earnest prayer that the Commissioners may be successful in turning away from their prejudices the intelligent and enterprising of our brethren in the United States, and in inducing them to cast in their lots with us.

As inducements to them to emigrate to Liberia, you will present to them, first and foremost, the blessings of a home of freedom and equal rights in Liberia; secondly, you will inform them of the vast territory we have, and the amount of land which each settler will receive, free of cost, on his arrival, as set forth in our constitutional statutes. By all means be guarded against raising the expectation of emigrants beyond what it may be in the power or disposition of our Government to do for them after their arrival in Liberia.

We hope, before the Commissioners return to Liberia, to offer additional inducements to our colored brethren.

Meanwhile, we wish you abundant success in your labors.

Given under my hand and the seal of state, the day and year above written.

STEPHEN A. BENSON,
President of the Republic of Liberia.

To the Free Persons of African Descent throughout the United States.

GENTLEMEN : In the name and behalf of the Republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, we have the honor to address ourselves to you, and cordially to invite you to a home in that small but rising community, agreeably to the following Act, passed by the Legislature of Liberia, during its last session of 1861-'62 :

It is enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled :

SEC. 1. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint suitable Commissioners, citizens of Liberia, to the United States, to present the cause of Liberia to the descendants of Africa in that country, and to lay before them the claims that Africa has upon their sympathies, and the paramount advantages that would accrue to them, their children, and their race, by returning to their fatherland.

SEC. 2. That for the furtherance of the above cherished object, the President is hereby authorized and requested to make an earnest appeal to our brethren in the United States especially, and to the exiled sons of Africa in foreign lands generally, embodying the settled policy of the Government of Liberia on the subject from its origin, and the feelings and views of the people of this Republic respecting their mission here, and their earnest wish to have their near kinsmen associated with them.

In tendering to you, gentlemen, this invitation, the Government and people of Liberia do not for one moment question your right, as natives of this country, to remain here; on the contrary, they sincerely deprecate and denounce that unholy and wicked prejudice by which, on account of your complexion, you are debarred in this country from privileges and advantages which are so essential to the development of a proper manhood. As, for the most part, natives of this country, who, burdened by the unjust and irrational oppressions here, have fled to Liberia as to an asylum from deep degradation, they thoroughly sympathize with you in your efforts at self-elevation in this country. Though sometimes, under the influence of earnest though incorrect impressions, that Liberia stood in the way of your elevation, some among you have bitterly assailed her reputation, you have still had the good-will and kindest wishes of the people of Liberia, their only prayer being that you might, sooner or later, be brought to see that the interests of the race were everywhere identical; that one portion could not be elevated into respectability and influence without favorably affecting the other.

Now they believe that the time has arrived to make a direct appeal to you for your sympathy and co-operation in the work, which, in great weakness and trembling, but with unflinching determination, they began forty years ago in our common and benighted fatherland; and they have conferred upon us the honor of conveying to you the expression of their good-will and cordial invitation to come over and help them.

In inviting you to Liberia, we need not tell you that no other country offers you equal inducement.

1. As a permanent home. We have a spacious territory; land sufficient for treble the number of the colored population of the United States, productive of every luxury and necessary of life. We are persuaded that no country in the world furnishes so favorable a theatre for African growth and development as this country, and no other will secure us so effectually from the encroachments of alien races, whose advantages have been superior to ours.

2. As a field of labor. Millions of our brethren in that country are in heathen darkness, whose elevation, we believe, can be effected only through the instrumentality of Africans. White men cannot live in that climate; and the heart of every humane man must recoil from the thought that those millions of human beings must remain in darkness and inefficiency, when they might contribute so important a part to the upbuilding of our race, and to the comfort and well-being of mankind.

3. As to political rights. The Government is republican, formed on the model of that in which we were all born.

4. As to religious freedom. We are generally Protestants of different denominations, having equal rights and privileges. Religious toleration is perfect.

5. As to society. We are not only of the same race, but a part and parcel of yourselves, having the same language and customs—the same feelings and predilections. Many of us have been your acquaintances and neighbors in this our common native land.

You are, then, no strangers to us; and we feel that you will understand us, when we say: Come over and help us. Come with us, and we will do you good.

The Government of Liberia is yet poor; it can make no brilliant offer. In addition to all the rights and privileges—every thing that can stimulate an honorable ambition guaranteed to every descendant of Africa by our Constitution—the Government gives to each settler ten acres of land* on his arrival, by means of which any man with the least industry may support a family.

ALEXANDER CRUMMELL,
EDWARD W. BLYDEN,
J. D. JOHNSON.

NEW YORK CITY, June 20, 1862.

—
LIBERIA.
—

SUGAR MAKING ON THE ST. PAUL'S RIVER.

The Liberia Herald of September the 3d, invites all agricultural information. The Editor has determined to set apart a portion of his columns for articles on this subject. He observes:

*Any parties wanting more land, can buy as much as needed at fifty cents the acre.

Some very profitable *talking profitable talking*, in the shape of prepared lectures and addresses on agriculture, can now be done; some very profitable actions in the shape of organized associations for discussing and consolidating plans, ways and means for furthering the agriculture of our country; some very profitable writing, what we are now directly aiming to secure, can be done for advancing our agricultural interests. We can do more for ourselves than we do, just as we are, just with the means we have; we know that the want of money is a great, great desideratum among us, but we fear this is, after all, magnified. There is no doubt about it, a slight want of spirit, a want of energetic effort in the right direction.

The following article is published from a sugar maker on the St. Paul's:

Mr. EDITOR: Having considered the questions by you propounded, I herein give answers to them as accurately as circumstances would permit me to ascertain them.

1st. *The number of steam mills?*

Of these there are only two; one of which is rated at twelve and the other six-horse power. There are seven mills worked by oxen and man power—that is to say, some of them are worked alone by oxen, others by men. There is also one water-power mill.

2d. *The quantity of cane each mill takes off in a day?*

The larger steam mill, on an average, takes off one acre and a half per day; the smaller ones about one acre. As far as I have been able to learn, there has, as yet, been made no estimate of the quantity the smaller oxen-power mills take off per day, but judging from the quantity of sugar they severally make, I should suppose that they take off not more than the fourth of an acre per day.

3d. *The quantity of juice expressed in a day, with the amount of sugar or syrup it would make?*

I can state as follows, from experiment; in rolling out one acre of cane, I have had two thousand one hundred gallons of juice, and this of 8° (Beaume) density, will, by judicious management through the entire stage of manufacture, produce three thousand pounds of good Muscovado sugar. I do not give this as a standard yield, as some lands will naturally produce more than others: for when the constituent parts of lands accord with the elementary substance of the cane, the product of such cane will be greater than when otherwise. Therefore, with these considerations, as well as our yet imperfect acquaintance with the science both of manufacture and the proper time of cutting the cane, in order to get the greatest quantity of saccharine matter obtainable, I can say that, as a general thing, we do not receive over fifteen hundred pounds to the acre. It has long since been scientifically ascertained that during the rapid vegetation of cane, the saccharine matter is re-absorbed from the cells almost as rapidly as it is deposited in them, and is employed in affording materials for the formation of its new parts. To cut, then, during such time, must be extremely prejudicial to the

interest of the planter. In many instances, however, it is done, unknowingly.

The smaller mills make, on an average, about a barrel and a half of sugar in one day, (twelve hours.) One acre of cane, *ceteris paribus*, should make about one thousand gallons of molasses. For every thousand pounds of sugar, we get about sixty gallons of syrup or mother-water, which (if taken before fermentation commences) can be profitably converted into sugar. All the cane was not manufactured for the want of mills in suitable places. The expense of transporting cane by water is great. There is no ready market for the small quantities that the lesser growers produce. Of this I will speak in future.

4th. *The average quantity exported to the United States?*

During this year there has been shipped to the United States about fifty thousand pounds; to English settlements, below us, two thousand pounds; to our settlements along the coast, twenty thousand pounds, including what has been used in Monrovia. Excluding what has been used among the planters along the river, this still leaves a quantity in store, awaiting opportunity for shipment.

To your 5th question—

The greatest number of hands employed on my farm during crop time or the rolling season, is seventy-five; though, as soon as the season is through, I dispense with thirty of these, leaving constantly in my employment forty-five men and boys together. With these I tend my cane and other products of my farm, such as corn, potatoes, cassava, &c., &c., prepare my wood and staves for the next season.

Allow me here to digress a little and speak a word for the recent laborers thrown into our midst, (the Congoes by the United States cruisers.) My entire farming operations are carried on with them and some few Golahs. My steam mill has for engineer a Vey boy. My sugar maker, cooper, and fireman are Congoes, and their entire acquaintance with the material parts have been gained by observation. At wood chopping they cannot be excelled. Seven boys or young men have, in three weeks time, cut one hundred and seventy-five cords of wood; and when I tell you how they managed thus to do, it will be but another fact to prove that the hope of reward sweetens labor. These boys are my apprentices, and they cut each, as his week's work, five cords of wood and put it up; for all they can cut and put up over that quantity I pay them fifty cents per cord. So you see in three weeks time they make for themselves twenty-five dollars. My cooper is far in advance of many Americo Liberians, who style themselves such; and likewise my sugar-maker.

To your 6th question—

The length of time my mill is run is not more than six hours per day; as in this time she can express much more juice than I can boil off in ten hours, the time we generally work; though, had I two train of kettles, she would easily express as much juice as could be boiled off by them, as she will roll off at least four acres per day, or nine thousand gallons of juice in twelve

hours, though in order to work her to this degree, I lack, as do also all my brother farmers, *animals*, or at least such as would better suit our purposes. Oxen are good in their places, but for expeditious working we need something more fleet upon their feet, and also more hardy, while it seems to be almost an impossibility for us to get anything else. With a few asses we might soon be able to rear for our own use a superior stock of animals.

To your 7th question—

I should think that any one, with ordinary intelligence and desire for farming, having already in his possession a three-roller cylindrical man-power mill, and buildings erected for working, which would not cost much, and the sum of \$200 in cash, might, with judicious management, reasonably hope to make something in the sugar business. I deduce as follows: say he commences with two acres of cane. The clearing off land will cost him \$10. Five men opening (and planting) with hoe, \$9; working cane, \$10; cart, \$40; yoke of oxen, \$30; hauling, &c., to mill, \$10, (teamsters,) \$—, with 8 men twenty days' cutting cane and working mill, \$5 per day for the 8. Sugar maker same of time 75 cents, \$15. Allowing that he would make 250 lbs. of sugar per day (and his canes to yield him 5,000 lbs. sugar for two acres, from which he could get 300 gallons molasses) it would take him twenty days to work it off, allowing that he should get six cents per pound for his sugar, and 25 cents for molasses, which can readily be got in this market; deducting from this his \$200, his excess would be \$175 from his sugar canes; and each year his expenses will be proportionally less, and even on the same two acres of land his yield will increase, and with his mill properly located, (that is, in the centre of his cane fields,) and a proportionate number of hands, he could, with ease, cultivate from five to ten acres of cane; hence you can clearly see his chances of success.

Yours, &c.,

W. S. A.

LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

The following letter is from one of the most sensible, pious, and benevolent Christian women in Liberia. Her father was the Rev. George M. Erskine, a Presbyterian minister of Tennessee, and an early emigrant to Liberia. She was for many years the wife of Zion Harris, of famous memory in the defence of an early Missionary settlement. Her brother is a preacher and teacher under the Presbyterian Board of Missions. No person has cherished a livelier interest or better hopes for Liberia, or more cheerfully and constantly contributed to its welfare:

CLAY-ASHLAND, Aug. 12, 1862.

REV. MR. R. R. GURLEY:

SIR: With joy I take my pen once more to drop you a line, to inform you that I am yet alive, and family, hoping you and family are well. It has

[January,

been some time since I have written to you, but my mind has been with you many times. I am so sorry to hear of war! war! war! Oh! What a pity that such a wise nation should act thus. But the Scripture must and will be fulfilled. We have had our trials with the natives, and some war; yet the great Head has brought about peace once more. I believe he will take care of us as long as we love and serve Him. I believe our little Republic is still improving; the people seem anxiously engaged in planting coffee; it is becoming a general thing; in a few more years there will be an abundance of coffee in the Republic. It makes me glad. Sugar-making has become a common thing; mills are the cry of our people; now sugar, syrup, and molasses are being made and on hand for sale in Liberia; we are increasing in mills. Mr. Ricks has set out a beautiful coffee orchard, and is still planting; it seemeth these will be the life of Africa. Oh, I missed the regular run of the Stevens; we looked and have been disappointed for some time for a large number of emigrants. I heard eighteen had landed at Monrovia, I hope they will do well and live. We have had a large number of Congoes since I have written any letters to you—none lately. I have lived to see a steamboat come up St. Paul's river; I could but be thankful, while I looked at her moving up, what an improvement in my-life time, and if it continues to travel on, Liberia will soon walk. The Lord has not left Zion in her many afflictions and tears; He still remembers her in mercy; now and then we hear one say He has power on earth to forgive sin; several of the young or new Congoes have professed to find Him. My heart yearns over them, and all the nations that are around us; I often wish I were a man, so I could go out amongst them, crying behold the Lamb of God. I pray that the day may come speedily when they may hear of Jesus—may the day break, and the sun rise with healing in his wings. I received the seed you sent me, last year, with many thanks to you for your kindness to me; I had some for you, but opportunity prevented me at that time; now they are not good; but if life lasts, I expect to send you some. General Lewis sent me word you had sent him some, and told him to give me some, and he would as soon as he got them off of the vessel; I thank you for them. Brother and family are well. Liberia is improving in brick houses; brick are going up, in houses and churches; there are four; brick churches in Clay-ashland, and several houses up and down the river. My best compliments to your dear wife, and all your dear children. I long to hear of peace in America, and Zion may once more move forward. Pray for me that I may glorify Him in my body and spirit.

Your most obedient servant,

M. A. RICKS.

Mrs. G., I hope you and your children are well. I hope the time is at hand when your ears may once more hear the sound of peace and love. I often think of you; how disagreeable it must be to hear daily war—but my sister—oh! there is rest for the Christian. My compliments to your children.

M. A. RICKS.

The Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society

Will be held in this city on the third Tuesday (20th) of January, 1863. The Board of Directors will meet the same day, at 12 M., in the Office of the Society, corner of 4½ street, Pennsylvania avenue.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of November to the 20th of December, 1862.

MAINE.		RHODE ISLAND.
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$5:)		By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$234:)
Belfast—H. O. Alden.....	\$5 00	Providence—R. H. Ives, \$25. G. Hail, \$15. Mrs. Anne A. Ives, Mrs. S. A. Paine, Mrs. Arnold and daughter, Miss Julia Bullock, T. P. Ives, Jas. Y. Smith, H. N. Slater, each \$10. H. A. Rogers, Jos. Rogers, Gilbert Cong- don, E. W. Howard, Miss Elizabeth Waterman, E. P. Mason, A. D. Smith, Jonah Steene, B. White, Prof. Dunn, Miss Avis L. Harris, Rufus Waterman, each, \$5. J. C. Knight, \$3. E. Davis, Earl Carpenter & Sons, ea. \$2. Dr. L. L. Miller, W. Shelden, W. C. Snow, each \$1.....
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		180 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$45.57:)		
Manchester—G. W. Morrison, \$6. J. S. Cheney, \$2. Dr. Josiah Crosby, F. K. Chand- ler, and J. Hersey, \$1 ea.	11 60	
Plymouth—D. R. Burnham, \$5. J. H. Johnson, \$3....	8 00	
Laconia—Cong. Ch. and Soc., \$4 57. W. Melcher, \$2....	6 57	
New Hampshire—A Friend....	20 00	
VERMONT.	45 57	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$12:)		
Westford—W.D.Rice,\$2. Jno. Beach, Martin Rice, Ma- nasseh Osgood, Rev. C. C. Torrey, each \$1. Other Friends, \$4.....	10 00	
Windsor—Zerah C. Barber, Marcellus Barber, \$1 each..	2 00	
Etna—Mrs. R. S. Nichols	12 00	
	2 00	
MASSACHUSETTS.	14 00	
By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$96 27:)		
Royalston—Mrs. Emily B Rip- ley, \$15. W. D. Ripley, Mrs. Sarah Bullock, Miss Candace Bullock, each \$5, to constitute Wm. D. Rip- ley a life member. Other individuals in the Cong. So. \$40 27, to constitute their pastor, Rev. E. W. Bullard a life member.....	70 27	
Blackstone—Henry Clay Kim- ball, \$10. Estus Lamb, \$5. R. R. Randolph, S. B. Gould, ea. \$3. A. Ballou, F. F. M. Ballou, ea. \$2. J. Cady, \$1	26 04	
	95 27	
CONNECTICUT.		
By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$284:)		
State appropriation.....		150 00
Colchester—A Friend, \$30, to constitute Rev. Geo. Rich- ards a life member. W. H. Thompson, \$10. Mrs. Thos. Marsh, Miss Peirce, each \$5. Rev. Geo. Rich-		

[January, 1863.]

ards, G. C. Woodruff, ea. \$3. G. Sandford, \$2. F. D. McNeil, H. R. Coit, Miss A. P. Thompson, Miss S. E. Thompson, Miss Caro- line Parmelee, J. William- son, G. W. Thompson, E. O. Barbour, R. Marsh, Rev. J. Vinton, each \$1.....	\$68 00	J. W. Chapman, \$1; and others, \$1 45 \$95 65
<i>Winsted</i> —E. Beardsley, \$10. Thos. Watson, \$2.....	12 00	Henry Brakeman, \$2. Jos. Watson, \$1. Y. Giles, \$1. J. Brooks, \$1. Geo. Wat- son, \$1. W. Baldwin, \$1. W. Harrison, \$1. Rev. J. Handy, \$5. R. J. Cobb, \$1. Benj. Crawford, \$7. James Phillips, \$5. Eliza- beth Spangler, \$1. E. Booth, \$5. Lorenzo Cha- pin, \$1. W. Palmer, \$1. E. P. Steadman, \$1. Tru- man Parks, \$10. Widow Weddle, \$10. J. Vau- ghan, \$5. M. R. Hubbard, \$1. Cash, \$2. H. Horton, \$3. Dr. Keeler, \$5. Others, \$2 94. Public col' M. R. Ch. West Cleveland, \$11 40
<i>Colchester</i> —J. A. Foote, \$10. Elijah Day, \$6. E. Ran- som, J. N. Felton, J. C. Hammond, Dr. S. K. Swift, each \$5. Mrs. L. G. Hus- tace, \$3. Dr. E. W. Par- sons, Mrs. N. A. Avery, each \$2. Rev. L. Curtis, Mrs. M. A. Tainter, Friend, O. Worthington, J. M. Ped- dinghaus, Mrs. J. B. Whee- ler, J. Clark, A. B. Pierce, each \$1. Mrs. Wm. Niles, B. Sparrow, each 50 cts ...	52 00	180 99
<i>Farmington</i> —Egbert Cowles, \$2 in full to constitute the Rev. L. L. Paine a life mem.	2 00	Oxford—From Rev. Alex. Guy, Collection in 3d and 1st Churches, Oxford, \$2 71. Bal. to make \$5, \$2 29... 5 00
<i>Durham</i> — Legacy of Rev. David Smith, D. D., de- ceased, by his son, Rev. E. Goodrich Smith.....	284 00	PENNSYLVANIA. 185 30
<i>OHIO.</i>	294 00	<i>Penn. Col. Soc.</i> —For passage of their emigrants, &c..... 737 80
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$180 99): Francis Reynolds, \$5. O. J. Hazelton, \$3 20. Ewin Ford, \$4. Howard Peck, \$1. Rev. W. B. Lloyd, \$10. W. Robertson, \$5. E. A. Squires, \$1. E. Higgins, \$5. Selden Marvin, \$3. Robert Atkinson, \$1. La- vinia Sisson, \$10. Rev. Alva Wilder, \$1. Triphena Chapman and Persia Case, each \$5. Benj. L. Case, \$1. B. Chapman, \$10. Alva Jerome, \$5. G. G. Hard- ing, \$1. Sylvester Je- rome, \$5. James Gillet, \$2. Noble Bradshaw, \$1. D. C. Burnham, \$1. A. Dunning, \$1. D. Bostwick, \$1. A. Bingham, \$1. S. S. Spicer, \$5. B. Clark, \$2.	Expended by the Society for their benefit..... 13 00	
		750 80
		Freight received on ship- ments to Liberia, in Jus- tina..... 2,240 48
		M. C. Stevens..... 15 00
		2,255 48
		FOR REPOSITORY.
		<i>VERMONT</i> —Enosburg—Mo- ses Wright, G. Adams, S. H. Dow, and Levi Nichols, each, \$1 for 1863 4 00
		<i>NEW YORK</i> — <i>Harlem</i> —H. W. Ripley, to Dec. 1863... 2 00
		Total Repository 6 00
		Donations..... 864 83
		Legacies 10 00
		Miscellaneous..... 99 09
		Emigrants 750 80
		Freight on shipm'ts. 2,255 48
		Aggregate amount. \$3,986 20